outh of the Columbia River. There are, it true, some roadsteads, &c., (Port Trinidad, d the mouths of the Klamet and Umqua vers,) but they scarcely deserve the name of arbors, as they are entirely exposed to the a, and the two latter will only admit vessels drawing less than eight feet water.

As the Mouth of the Columbia is destined, erefore, to be the only seaport of this large d fertile territory, and, in all human probility will in a few years be the great mark the Pacific Ocean, we copy Mr. Greenow's description:

"The Columbia, twenty five miles from e sea, varies in width from seven miles to ne, and that part of the river has been, in onsequence, sometimes considered as a bay inlet. The river enters the Pacific beween two points of land; one, on the north, alled Cape Disappointment, or Cape Hanock, in latitude of 46 degrees and 18 min; he other, called Point Adams, being seven iles southeast from the former. From each f these points a sand bar runs into the water; bove which, the waves of the Pacific, on he one side, and the torrents of the Columia on the other, meet with terrific violence, roducing a most formidable line of breakers. These circumstances render the entrance and eparture of vessels hazardous at all times, nd almost impossible when the winds are igh. The depth of the water, between the ars, is thirty feet at the lowest; no vessel rawing more than fourteen feet can however roceed far up the river, on account of the regularities of the channel."

Of the soil and climate of Oregon, we con ess that we cannot speak in glowing terms. t has been represented in high colors by travellers beyond the Rocky Mountains, who, fter forcing their toilsome and dreary way ver two hundred miles of barren and trackless desert, suddenly found themselves on the anks of the Columbia, as almost a Paradise f beauty and fertility. But they forget that great portion of their agreeable sensations vere attributable to the effect of the contrast etween even a common state of fertility and he utter and complete barrenness of the waste over which they had just traveled.

From April to October, rain rarely or never falls in Oregon—during the remainder of he year the rains are dreary and incessant. Early fruits and grain might be cultivated with moderate success; but the extreme dryness of the summer will always prevent the later and more valuable productions of the earth from coming to maturity.

In contemplating the Territory of Oregon, the mind involuntarily bounds forward and beholds in prospective view her hills and valleys covered with an active and enterprizing race of Christian men, and looses herself in reflecting upon the ultimate destinies of the Anglo Saxon race, who have already spread, from a single pirate's hut at the mouth of the Elbe River in Europe over more than half the globe,—carrying with them that indomitable spirit of *iron perseverance*, at whose behest impossibilities became practicable, and before whose attacks the empires and thrones of the mighty past lie crumbling in one heap of ruin.

Th se sterile and desert wastes which embrace the foot of the Rocky Mountains, and spread out for two hundred miles, on either side, will in a few years be traversed by the locomotive, puffing and screaming with proud delight as he goes on his resistless way—the peaceful salmon of the Columbia River will, ere long, be freightened from his old haunts by the dashing of paddles of hundreds of steamboats, and the scattered remnants of the red man will linger for a while, and at last disappear from its banks, like ghosts which glide away before the light of morning, as they have already done from the Hudson, the Ohio, the Mississippi and the Missouri.—Their fate, in the wild rush and tumult of the times, will excite no more regard than the crumbling of a bank, which makes a little ripple as it first enters the wave, and then sinks forever, or is swept noislessly onward by the resistless current.—*Pennant.*

From the N. Y. Sun—Extra.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Destruction of Beyrout confirmed—Reported defeat of the Allied Armies—Panic at Paris—Fluctuation of the Funds—Prospect of War, &c. &c.

The packet ship New York has just arrived from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 8th ult., up to which date she brings Liverpool papers, and London to the 7th.

The news appears still more warlike. Indeed the war upon Syria and Egypt is already under way, and we have only to note its destructive progress. The final crisis is now near at hand. If France commences hostilities at all she must do so very soon.

The greatest uneasiness prevails in the money markets of London and Paris, especially the latter. Panics and fluctuations are created by every day's reports. Matters are rather more firm at London.

The fall of Beyrout is confirmed, and it is stated on the authority of private letters that the allied troops which landed were compelled to embark with a loss of two thousand men.

The London Morning Post of Monday, Oct. 5, says—'Our extraordinary Express which left Paris yesterday (Sunday) morning, brings the Moniteur Parisien of that day; it contains the following telegraphic despatch.

Marseilles, Oct. 2—Noon.

THE CHIEF OF THE MARITIME SERVICE TO THE MINISTER OF MARINE.

"The Dante has arrived from Malta: it announces that at its departure it left there the ship of war Cambridge, from England, and about to take her departure for the Levant.

"Letters from Syria confirm the bombardment of Beyrout.

"The captain of the Scamandre writes me, under date of the 25th from Malta, that at his departure from Constantinople a council in Divan had pronounced the deposition of Mehemet Ali. The Ambassadors of England and Austria were present at this council.

"The French fleet were at Naples on the 15. Private letters state that the troops which landed at Beyrout were compelled to embark with the loss of 2000 men."

CHINA.

CANTON, June 5.

The English were lying quietly at Macao. The Canton Market was cleared of teas, and the Americans were preparing to leave by the end of June.

By advices just received the insurgents in Nepaul having formed into a regular body, amounting to 8000 men, have taken complete possession of the whole Champarun district. The Indigo planters, European and civilians, fled before them. They proceeded to the capital, and have now closely blockaded the British President, B. H. Hodgson, Esq., and his escort. The Raja positively disclaims any knowledge or connection with the affair, but we are disposed to doubt his disclaimer.

The correspondent of the Post at Beyrout, under date of Sept. 23d, writes that on the evening of the 22d, the Egyptian and Ottoman fleets were illuminated in honor, as the government gave out, of a victory gained by Ibrahim over the allies, in which he had made six hundred English prisoners. In addition to the Asia, the Implacable, with the Hazard and Dapline, and an Austrian corvette, were off the port of Alexandria. An Austrian steam vessel had also just arrived, and was said to have been despatched from Constantinople with orders from the representatives of Austria, Russia and Prussia, for their Consuls in Egypt to leave the country Col Hodges, the British Consul General, had received no such instructions, although a rigorous blockade of the port was ordered to be put into execution forthwith.

SYRIA.

On the 18th, Soliman Pacha asked for a cessation of hostilities for two days, which was refused. The arriving of the people still continues. An attempt will be made on the 20th upon Sidon. Two Austrian steamers arrived off Beyrout on the 19th, with eight hundred troops, and Izzet Mehemet, the newly appointed Pacha for Egypt. The number of mountaineers arrived is about ten to twelve thousand The force now entrenched in the position taken up by the allies is nearly ten thousand. Ibrahim and Soliman are upon very bad terms; and, though the latter is in Beyroot, and the former within a few hours' march of it, yet they do not meet Three hundred of the Egyptian army have deserted. An intercepted letter from the river Besbir admits the impossibility of depending upon the army; this accounts for there being no attack made upon the position taken up by the allies. All the deserters are on board the Turkish ships of war. Two thousand more await opportunities of deserting. A courier has arrived at the camp, bringing intelligence that 3000 Turkish troops, having advanced, encountered a division of the Egyptian army, and completely defeated them. Their loss is estimated at 300.

FRANCE.

HAVRE, Oct. 3, 1840.

The news of the destruction of Beyrout by the Allied forces, which was received here this morning has caused a great sensation.—War is now thought inevitable, and the people talk of it as about to take place immediately. Their feelings are excited, too, in every way, by the leading journal of the place, which seizes every opportunity of pouring forth its hatred of England and every thing English. Matters had looked much, much better for some days, but this day's news has made them appear worse than ever. Depend on it, thihgs are beginning to look very awkward. Little was done in the market for the last few days, holders being steady, and not wishing to sell. To day nothing is doing for the opposite reason; nobody will purchase.—We received during the week 7592 bales of cotton. Of these 931 were from Pondicherry and Madras, and 113 from Hayti. Our sales amounted in all to 6,893.

Up to 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon the Court of Peers had not pronounced the verdict and sentence in the case of Prince Louis Napoleon and his associates. The Court was convoked for Sunday (yesterday) at 10 o'clock. The question of the guilt of the prisoners had been decided in the affirmative, with the exception of one or two accused, but the awarding of punishment had given rise to serious debates. Detention for life in a fortress was still considered to be the probable sentence on the Prince.

The Moniteur says, the Oriental, which quitted Alexandria on the 24th, makes known that the firman deposing Mehemet Ali had been communicated on the 21st to his Highness by the Consul's General of the four Powers, who instantly struck their flags and retired on board their shipping.

SPAIN.

The intelligence reached Paris on Saturday afternoon that Espartero had made a most triumphant entrance into Madrid on the 29th, in a carriage drawn by six horses. The Ayuntamiento went out to meet him with an immense crowd. In the midst of these demonstrations the formation of the new Cabinet had not yet been commenced.

HOLLAND.

Letters from the Hague and Amsterdam, received in Paris on Friday, entirely confirm the announcement in our paper on Saturday that the King of Holland was about to abdicate in favor of his eldest son, the Prince of Orange.

Various motives are assigned in our Paris correspondence for this act. The first is that King William is determined to contract the marriage with the Roman Catholic lady which has been so much opposed to his family and subjects. Secondly, the progress of the opposition in the State's General, the changes in the fundamental law, the mulutations introduced in his Council to obtain diminution in the budget, and the increased financial difficulties are also alleged as reasons for his abdication.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.—A romantic incident has just occurred in the Marylebone Infirmary. Ann Dempsey, a young and interesting girl, who had been the support of an aged mother, had gone into the infirmary for the purpose of undergoing an operation for the removal of a dropsical complaint, which had assumed the form of a large tumor. She was warned on the painful and even perilous nature of the operation, but she expressed her resolution to submit to it, owing to the ardent wish that her life might be spared for her mother's sake. The operation was accordingly performed in the presence of her mother and several eminent medical men. It lasted two hours and forty minutes, and the magnitude of the tumor taken from her may be imagined when it contained no less than two gallons and a half of water. Notwithstanding the long and painful operation, singular to relate, this heroic girl never uttered a single cry, but at the conclusion tears were observed rolling down her cheeks, and being desired not to shed them, she replied that "they were tears of joy at her freedom from the incubus which had so long afflicted her." As she appeared to be in a sinking condition, the medical gentleman, upon a consultation, deemed a fresh infusion of blood into her veins absolutely necessary. On making inquiries as to whom they could procure to provide the blood, it was ascertained that two men were in an adjoining room, one 25, and the other between 30 and 40 years of age, anxiously awaiting the issue of the operation. Believing them, in the first instance, to be relatives of the poor girl, they were ushered into the room, when it turned out that the eldest was her employer, for whom she worked at shoe-binding, and the other a journeyman in the same employ, both devotedly attached to the unfortunate girl. On being made acquainted with her state, and what was required to be done for the patient, they both simultaneously volunteered to supply the blood from their veins. Much bitterness of feeling and contention between them ensued as to which should do so, which was put an end to by the decision of the surgeons in favor of the youngest, who, baring his arm, with great energy exclaimed, "that he was willing to lose the last drop of his blood to save her life." The blood was then carefully infused from his arm into the veins of the poor sufferer, till the young man fainted from his loss. On this taking place the elder lover implored permission to supply the remainder, but the girl recovering, it was deemed unnecessary. The poor girl began to improve, and great hopes were entertained of her recovery, but unfortunately these hopes were blasted, for, unknown to the surgeons, she was found afflicted with a severe diarrhœa, which increased until it became a confirmed case of cholera, from the effects of which she died on the fifth day after the operation. She was sensible to the last, and the death bed scene is represented as truly affecting She expressed a wish to see the young man who had lost his blood for her, kissed him, bade him cut of a lock of her hair, and begged of him to be kind to her mother. She then entered into prayers with the Rev. Mr. Moody, the Chaplain to the work-house, and in the midst of it, expired.

[*Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.*]

BRISTOL, (R. I) Oct. 27, 1840.

The Legislature of Rhode Island assembled at the State House in this town, for the purpose of holding a regular autumnal session. This, I believe, is the first time that Bristol has been honored by a legislative visit for many years. The Legislature of Rhode Island is a locomotive body, and by order of the charter of King Charles the Second—the State, you must know, is without a constitution—holds four sessions the year, alternately at Providence, Newport, South Kingston and Greenwich. By an especial act of the Legislature, it sits for once in Bristol, and has already made quite a stir among the Bristolians. It will probably be in session till the 31st inst., when it will adjourn, and "go its way rejoicing." As a deliberate assembly, by the bye, the Legislature of Rhode Island, in all that is decorous and decent, affords an example which the Congress of the United States might imitate, with immense benefit to itself and the rising generation. The only business of importance that the Legislature has to transact at this session, is the election of some person to fill the senatorial chair that is to be vacated in the United States Congress on the 4th of March next, by the expiration of the term for which the Hon. Nehemiah Knight was elected. There were originally a dozen candidates for the office, if rumor can be confided in, but all save two, it is understood, have retired from the gladiatorial arena. The two immediate competitors are Messrs. William Sprague and James F. Simmons. Both gentlemen are whigs; both are eminent manufacturers, and stand at the head of banks. Mr. Sprague was at one time a supporter of Gen. Jackson's administration, and as such, was elected to Congress. At the expiration of his congressional term of service, Mr. Sprague quit the administration, and by the whigs was elected Governor of Rhode Island. He is a gentleman of great worth, and has the advantage of being personally very popular Mr. Simmons is a whig of long standing, "died in the wool;" and from the day he entered the lists has never departed from the orthodoxy of the legitimate whig church. He rose suddenly from an humble condition to an estate of respectability and influence, and is respected by all who know him As he is very anxious to be a senator, and as Gov. Sprague is equally anxious, and as the party would not like to indulge in any "family jars" at this moment, it is most probable that the whole subject matter of the election will be postponed till next January.

The whigs possess a vast majority of the votes of the Legislature, and can do just as they please, if they have a mind to do so.—But the greediness of office may create some heartburnings among them and lead to annoyance, but not to defeat.

The democrats, I believe, can count only 24 noses in "grand committee" of the two houses, and therefore must abide by whatever action the whigs may adopt. If they cannot rule, they will be mischievous they say, and they probably will prove so.

If an election of Senator takes place I will inform you. The steamboat King Philip, with a load of Legislators, in coming down the bay last night, met with an accident that caused a good deal of alarm. The boiler was on the point of bursting, when the danger was discovered by the captain, and by good management he arrested it Yours, &c.

ICHABOD DOBBS.

A Preacher and a Lord.—About 4 o'clock yesterday morning, as Justice Matsell was passing through the Five Points, towards the police office, his attention was arrested by a figure in the street, in the form of man, holding forth after the most approved manner of a modern street preacher. He neared the individual, who was delectably drunk, and in that state was delivering, with a loud voice, what he was pleased to call a sermon, about Peter's denying his Lord and Master, and the restoration of his reason and religion, at the crowing of the cock. After finishing his sermonical oration, he kneeled down in the gutter and made an ejaculatory prayer, when he rose and staggered off. The Justice, after hearing this mockery and mimickry of religious worship, had the man conducted to the watch house, where he broke forth in songs and hymns of praise, and continued to chant until he had nearly deafened the watchmen. He was then brought before the police magistrate, where, after asking for a glass of water as he said to cool his parched tongue, he gave his name as Sir Charles Shuttleworth, Duke of Sussex and Baron of Straddlewell. He stated that he was an Englishman, recently from Lancashire, had been a preacher, and had fallen into sin, and had encountered the devil in the shape of a brandy bottle, who had vanquished him in fair fight, and that he was now willing to renounce his allegiance to that dignitary and had the night previous set out with a determination to reform. The progress he had made we have already told.—Sir John Shuttleworth with his honorary aliases, was however sent to one of the cells of the prison as a drunkard and disorderly person, where he continued to dispense his sermons, songs and prayers to the prisoners within hearing, up to a late hour of the morning—with occasional cries for water to cool his tongue.—*N. Y. Sig.*

Aggressive Progress of Russia.—Within a period of 64 years, the total acquisitions of Russia equalled her whole European empire before that time. The acquisitions from Sweden equalled the now kingdom of Sweden; from Poland, a territory equal to the Austrian empire; from European Turkey, a country equal to Prussia, exclusive of the Rhenish provinces; from Asiatic Turkey, a territory equal to the German small states, Rhenish Prussia, Holland and Belgium; from Persia, an extent of country equal to England; and from Tartary, a country equal to European Turkey, Greece, Italy, and the whole of Spain. The Russian frontier has been advanced by these acquisitions about 700 miles towards Berlin, Dresden, Munich, Vienna and Paris; 500 miles to Constantinople, 630 miles to Stockholm, and about 1,000 miles at Tehran. The estimated population of Russia in 1689, at the accession of Peter I., was 15,000; at the accession of Catherine II. in 1762, it was 25,000,000; and at her death, in 1796, it was 36,000,000; whilst at the death of Alexander, in 1825, it was 58,000,000.

MOST MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE—AWFUL DEATH.

For the first time in our editorial career we are called upon to record a scene of violence within the borders of our quiet and peaceful county.

On Wednesday the 14th inst. about 11 o'clock, A. M., a rencontre, originating in a most unfortunate and lamentable misunderstanding took place in the store of Messrs. Taylor & Ballard, Grand Gulf, Between *Dr. Vans M. Sullivane* of this place and *Dr. B W. Morehead*, a citizen of Grand Gulf. The struggle was short but fierce, and resulted in the almost instantaneous death of Dr. Sullivane, from wounds inflicted by Dr. Morehead with a pocket knife having a blade about three inches long. Dr. Morehead was but slightly injured.

The first wound received by Dr. Sullivane was in the left side. The knife, however, coming in contact with the eighth rib, did not penetrate. The second wound was in the left side of the neck. The knife passed first into the posterior muscles of the neck about three inches deep, was then partially withdrawn and thrust forward and downwards, cutting the carotid artery, and severing the roots of the tongue. The effusion of blood that immediately followed, added to the injury done to the respitatory nerve, caused death in the short space of about a minute.

Immediately upon receiving the intelligence, a large concourse of our citizens proceeded to Grand Gulf, and returned with the body about 8 o'clock at night. On yesterday evening (Thursday) it was attended to the grave by a large circle of sorrowing and distressed friends.

Dr. Sullivane was a native of Cambridge, Maryland, and has been for about seven years a resident of this county. At the time of his death he was in the 30th year of his age.

By this afflicting event, our quiet village, as indeed the entire county, has been thrown into the deepest gloom—a fond and doating wife has been deprived of a devoted and loving husband—helpless and tender children of a kind and affectionate father—an admiring society of an invaluable citizen, and an afflicted community of a skillful & able physician. Of the virtues of the deceased, we cannot now particularly speak. On a future occasion we may attempt the delineation. Suffice it to say, that they were of no ordinary character.

We forbear, also, to attempt an explanation of the circumstances that produced this awful result. We wish to make no impression on the public mind in relation to a matter which may come before the judicial tribunals of the country for a full and impartial investigation.

On Wednesday evening, Dr. Morehead voluntarially surrendered himself to the proper authorities at this place. The examination of the witnesses was commenced on yesterday morning before Messrs. McDougall & Jeffers, Justices of the Peace. Late this evening the evidence was concluded, and Dr. Morehead bailed in the sum of $10,000.—Port Gibson (Miss.) Paper.

One of the Highland Breed.—There is at present residing near Dunbeath, a pensioner, named Augus McGregor, who was discharged from the army in 1785, in consequence of a hurt in his leg. He was then fifty years of age, and is consequently now in his one hundred and fifth year. During the French war this veteran had again to "buckle on his armor," and, though incapacitated by his wound from taking the field, served his country in garrison for upwards of fifteen years more.—McGregor is a native of the parish of Latheron, and has resided there since his final discharge. Although "this relic of the wars" is now unable to travel to Wick "to fight his battles o'er again" among the veteran campaigners which a pension day is sure to muster, yet he still leavee his bed and marches to his station by the fireside with occustomed regularity. Although rather "oblivious," as Dominie Sampson says, to matters of recent occurrence, his reminiscences of "the days of other years" are quite vivid. Tales of the olden time he can relate with a minute fidelity which leaves them only a little less amusing than the "Military confessions of Lieut. Harry Lorrequer," now so popular.—*John O'Groat Journal.*

IOWA.—A letter from a friend in Burlington, Iowa, and a note from Bloomington, brings the gratifying news of the election of Augustus C. Dodge, son of Gen. Dodge, as Delegate in Congress from that Territory.—The election was contested on strict party grounds, and the violence of the coon skin faction was up there in all its bitterness, but it was no go. Iowa plants herself in politics as in geography, alongside of Illinois and Missouri.—*New Era.*

A Curious Fact.—The statement of Mr. Wise, the aeronaut, if it be a *fact*, is a curious one. It is well known that almost every one on looking down from a great height feels affected with vertigo—giddiness of the head—and a sensation of sickening insecurity.—But he avers, from repeated experience, that this only occurs when the individual is sitting or standing upon something *connected with the ground*, even if it be only by a rope, or any other slight communication with earth. But that *entirely isoloted* from the earth, no such feeling or sensation can be experienced.—*Pennsylvanian.*

MARYLAND ELECTION.

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Districts.	Harrison.	V. Buren.
Fork,	60	89
New Market,	164	203
Vienna,	159	161
Parson's Creek,	139	110
Lake's	341	38
H. Island,	70	5
Cambridge,	316	184
Neck,	132	49
	1381	839

	H.	V. B.
Baltimore city,	7296	7327
Carroll co.,	1544	1612
Annapolis,	189	123
Cecil,	1188	1053
Harford,	1347	1246
Baltimore,	1941	2620
Montgomery,	435 maj.	
Kent,	202 "	
Queen Anne's,	117 "	
Talbot,	68 "	
Charles,	340 "	
Prince George's,	400 "	
Frederick,	347 "	
Washington,	197 "	
Anne Arundel,	154 "	
Allegany,	250 "	
St. Mary's,	400 "	
Calvert,	169 "	
Caroline,	152 "	
Dorchester,	542 "	
Somerset,	633 "	
Worcester,	800 "	
	18,712	13,981
	13,981	
Harrison's maj.	4,731	

NEW HAMPSHIRE ERECT.

The Bay State Democrat contains the following summary of returns from 121 townships:

	1840.		1838.	
	V. B.	Har.	V. B.	H.
121 towns	15,592	12,286	13,942	12,737
	12,286		12,737	
V. B. maj.	3,316		1,205	

V. B. gain thus far 2,111. The V. B. majority in the State in 1838 was 2,951.

From the New Era.

NEW YORK ELECTION.

We feel proud of our city, but prouder now than ever! After every effort which could be devised by the combination of fraud, perjury and humbug! "New York is triumphant, her people are free!"

The Commercial Emporium has behaved nobly; her gallant sons have fought and are victorious—victorious over every scheme which political iniquity could devise or reckless audacity perpetrate.

Notwithstanding an immense amount of "pipe laying" by the British Whigs, notwithstanding the fact that thousands and thousands of dollars have been spent on the chance by the desperate partizans, New York proclaims her choice by a majority of 1400.

Kings' County—Whig maj. 85.

Queen's County—Whig maj. 90.

Richmond County—Whig maj. 82.

Rockland County—The Journal of Commerce says:—This county has given an increased Van Buren maj.—probably 800 or 900.

Orange County—V. B. gain from last year in seven towns, 164. Present majority 122, which will be increased by the remaining towns to 400 or 500. Last year 249.

Dutchess County—Van Buren gain in six towns from last year 226. Twelve towns to be heard from. The Whig majority in the county last year was 413.

Columbia County—Whig maj. 176.

Westminster County—Over 200 V. Buren maj.

CONGRESSMEN ELECTED.

1st District,	Charlas A. Floyd, V. B.
2nd "	Joseph Egbert, V. B.
3rd "	John McKeon, V. B. gain.
	James J. Rosevelt, V. B gain
	Fernando Wood, V. B. gain.
	Charles G. Ferris, V. B. gain
6th "	James G. Clinton, V. B.

Interesting and Fortunate Incident.—There is a woman living in Centre street, who was born in Calcutta of *American* parents. By the President, she received a letter from London, informing her that she is the legatee of more than a lack of rupees left her by an eccentric old gentleman recently deceased at Calcutta. Her husband's name is Everett and he is mate of a New Orleans vessel.—The incident which caused her good fortune is worth relating. The Captain of an American vessel, while at Calcutta about two years since, became acquainted with the old gentleman alluded to, and it so happened that he (the captain) knew all about Mrs. Everett and her family, from the fact that Everett himself was for a long time mate on board a vessel with him. The old gentleman, in course of conversation, ascertained this circumstance, and spoke very feelingly of Mrs. E., whom he remembered as a beautiful child to whom he was strongly attached, at the same time expressing a warm interest in her welfare. On the American captain's return to New York, he related the particulars of this interview to Mrs. Everett—but nothing further was heard of the warm-hearted Eastern gentleman until the arrival of the letter first above mentioned. The full particulars of this little incident would make a interesting story from real life.—N. York Dispatch.

CAMBRIDGE:

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1

Charles Corkran Sen., of the town bridge, is a regular authorized age collection of any monies due to this We shall esteem it as a favor, if per are indebted to us will make it conv settle their accounts either with M ran or ourselves. He will probably opportunity of calling upon them so have been indulgent. There is a of money due us, and we hope o will attend to this matter.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The result of t dential election in this State is clos as yet in doubt which way it has Both parties claim to have carried, ding to the account in the "Globe" Buren has it by about. 300 majori wait patiently for the official return

Connecticut, Rhode Island, Ne Ohio have gone for the whigs by majorities.

Virginia is not yet all heard from the accounts we have seen we th gone for Mr. Van Buren by a hand jority.

NEW YORK.—By the Cambridg that reached here on yesterday, we timore papers of Saturday and a N paper of Friday. There has been a in N. York in our favor.—The i Mr. Van Buren is upwards of 7,00 have gained several members of and the ascendancy in the lower He Legislature appears to be doubtful. sult as to the Presidency is as yet here. If the changes in our fav form throughout the State, New certainly given her vote to Mr. by two or three thousand majority of the large counties in the west, whig, are yet to be heard from, an upon the result in the Empire Stat ved in great doubt.

DORCHESTER COUNTY.—The re late election in this county has som appointed us.—The whigs have between 5 and 600 votes. This and unexpected majority, notwi Mr. Van Buren received as many v in 11 as did Mr. Grason at the election. Van Buren received 83 850.—Grason was behind in this votes, whilst Mr. Van Buren is wards of 500. The vote in the unprecedently large, and the gain much on the whig side. Well, th 839 good men and true on our Dorset, which is nearly the numb in the habit of geting. Great credi ularly due to the three old Demo tricts, New Market, Fork and retaining a majority still, notwithst whig current was so strongly setti them from other parts of the coun performed their duty well and have lantly in the late struggle. This District, too, gave Mr. Van Buren than it did to Mr. Grason, and beaten twice as far. Wonders cease.

The majority for Harrison in between 4 & 5000, which is upwa more than his majority in 1836. City and County and Carroll Cou only sections which gave us major ery County on the Eastern Shore, ting gallant Talbot, has been sw whig flood. We must calmly storm to blow over, when perhap will set set in moderately in our fa

New Hampshire like a gallan state has given an increased major Van Buren. She is almost solitar in her position.

If Mr. Van Buren gets the v York 42—Pennsylvania 30—Vir New Hampshire 7—South Carolin bama 7—Mississippi 4—Arkans souri 4—Illinois 5, and Tennes will have a majority of the electora is undoubtedly re-elected, withou his chance for Massachusetts, M Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, and which give 50 electoral votes. however have gone so strangely we believe no very certain and de lations can be made as to the fina All will now depend probably on New York. We must patientl world as we find it.

North Carolina votes for Presi 12th—Massachusetts on the 9th on the 10th, and Vermont on the month. South Carolina will ch her Legislature, some time during

MELANCHOLY.—We much reg of the unfortunate and most melan of Dr. VANS M. SULLIVANE, late sippi, but formerly of this place, was a native. Dr. Sullivane was of his sad death, at the head fession in the section of country w practising, and his untimely fate i ly bewailed by those who knew was a bright ornament of society, high in the community as an use complished citizen. He has left his widow and interesting chil with a long list of relatives and in the South and in his own nativ will long recollect his excellent v

Pat turned Temperance Man. the Emerald isle, who arrived i the other day, was asked by an to take a glass of grog, and decli as a reason for his refusal that he the temperance society in Cork, ing Ireland. His friend said th consequence, as a pledge given in not binding here. To this piece ded morality Pat indignantly re you suppose whin I brought m merica, I'd be afthur laving my land?"

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